

ADVERTISING RATES!

OFFICE IN TRIMMEL'S BLOCK
South West corner of Main and Pike streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Two Dollars a year in advance at the time of subscribing.
12 months for six months, 40
For one year, 80
For one year, 100
For one year, 120
For one year, 140
For one year, 160
For one year, 180
For one year, 200
For one year, 220
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For one year, 820
For one year, 840
For one year, 860
For one year, 880
For one year, 900
For one year, 920
For one year, 940
For one year, 960
For one year, 980
For one year, 1000

DIRECTORY.

I. MARTIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Canned Goods, Sausages, Hams, Cured Meats, etc., 101 N. 2nd St., Cor. Pike St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
K. OSBORN, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Catherine), 101 N. 2nd St., Cor. Pike St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
JOHN SPORN, BUTLER, -Sawyer-House, on bank of Licking River, in the rear of my residence. No credit given for best material. Always pay cash for good Best Cattle. Jan 1, 1854.
C. A. WRIGHT, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, 101 N. 2nd St., Cor. Pike St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
THOMAS A. CURRAN, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ky., will practice in the circuit court of Harrison county, in connection with Wm. Marshall, Esq., of Augusta, Ky., who will hereafter regularly attend the Harrison County Court, in the Court House. Jan 1.
TURLEY & EVELLETH, Saddlery, Harness, Trunk and Carpet Bag Manufacturers, A general assortment of ways on hand, of the latest style and workmanship. Job-work and repairing attended to on short notice, shop on main st., next door to the Livery Stable. Jan 1.
MASON & RANKIN, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens' Glassware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, on Chesapeake, first store from the Bridge. Jan 1.
A. H. WARD, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office, adjoining the county court clerk's office, Public Square. Jan 1.
J. N. MILLER & GEO. REDMON, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens' Glassware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, on Chesapeake, first store from the Bridge. Jan 1.
D. J. THOMAS

THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, & C.

VOLUME 7. CYNTHIANA, KY., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1857. NUMBER 17.

PARIS HOTEL, PARIS, KENTUCKY.

C. TALBUTT, - PROPRIETOR.
General Stage Office.
Omnibuses to convey Passengers to and from post office of charge. March 20 24 31.

R. PECKOVER, SURGEON & DENTIST.

PARIS, KY.
Will visit Cynthiana whenever he is called for, on business. Rooms at West House. Oct 2 1854.

L. O. O. F. HARRISON LODGE, No. 75, L. O. O. F.

Meets at its Hall, Miller's corner, in the third story—entrance on Pike st., every Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Transient Brethren are invited to attend. By order of the Lodge, R. H. GIBBONS, Jan 1 1857. Recording Secretary.

A extra article of Belcher's St. Louis Syrup, Imported direct from the manufacturer's, in Paris and Ten gallon Kegs, for sale by [mar 8] J. W. PECK

LATHS.

PLASTERERS and others can be supplied with a good article smoothly sanded of sound timber, on application by letter. Terms Cash. Price \$2 50 per 1000. Delivered on cars at Ferris'. JNO. M. JANUARY. Jan 15, 56-57.

M. P. SMITH.

Miscellaneous.

DR. FRANKLIN'S ONLY SON.

While the name of Franklin has been so prominently before the public late, in connection with the celebration at Boston, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of his only son, William, about whom we think little is known by the community at large. Unlike his father, whose chief claim to veneration is for the invaluable services he has rendered his country in her greatest need, the son was from first to last, a devoted loyalist. Before the Revolution he held several civil and military offices of importance. At the commencement of the war he held the office of Governor of New Jersey, which appointment he received in 1763.

When the difficulties between the mother country and the colonies were coming to a crisis, he threw his whole influence in favor of loyalty, and endeavored to prevent the legislative assembly of New Jersey from sanctioning the proceedings of the General Congress at Philadelphia. The efforts, however, did but little to stay the tide of popular sentiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from office by the whigs to give place to William Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut where he remained about two years in East Windsor, in the house of Captain Ebenezer Grant, near where the Theological Seminary now stands. In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British government for the losses he had sustained by his fidelity. He died in 1812, at the age of 82.

As might be expected, his opposition to the cause of liberty, so dear to the heart of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse. When in 1784, the son wrote to his father, in reply, Dr. Franklin says: 'Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and effected me with such keen sensations, as to find myself deserted in my old age by only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good fame, fortune and all were at stake.' In his will, also he alludes to the part his son acted. After making him some bequests, he adds: 'The part he acted against me in the last war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of.' The patriotism of the father stands forth all the brighter when contrasted with the desertion of the son.—Newburyport Herald.

ONE OF THE SPEECHES.—Job. Kolik was one of 'em on the stump. A double-barrelled throat, and lungs as large as a two bushel basket, enabled him to electrify his constituents up to the fighting point in less time than it would take a Susquehanna raft to go over Niagara Falls. His great speech in Bobb Stubbs's ten-acre lot was a crusher. For the sake of posterity we give an extract: 'Fellow citizens—You might as well try to dry up the Atlantic Ocean, with a broom straw, or draw this 'ere stump from under my feet with a harnessed gully, as convince me that I ain't gwine to be elected this heat. My opponent don't stand a chance—not a sniff. Why, he ain't as intellectual as a common-sized shad. Fellers, I am a hull team with two bull dogs under the wagon and a tar bucket—I am. If that's anybody this side of whar the sun begins to blister the earth that can wallop me, let him show himself—I am ready. Boys I go in for the American eagle—claws, stars, stripes and all; and may I burst my everlasting buttonholes, if I don't knock down, drag out and gouge everybody as denies me.'

POISONED.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Wm. S. Rogers, a wealthy and respected citizen of this County, came very near losing his life by poison. He has been, for two or three weeks, confined to his bed by sickness, but was recovering. On Wednesday morning a cup of coffee was brought to him by a servant of which he swallowed a teaspoonful, but finding it very strong, directed more sugar and cream to be put in it. It was brought again and he drank a spoonful or two but not liking it, had another cup of coffee made. In half an hour he was seized with convulsions and sent for a physician who decided that he had been poisoned by strychnine. The first cup of coffee had remained unemptied and a teaspoonful was given to a cat which died in ten minutes. Suspicion rests upon a negro servant woman: Mr. Rogers is believed to be out of danger.—[Paris Citizen.]

On Long Island, while the western shore is increasing by deposit and drift, the eastern extremity is yielding to the waves. Many farms, the deeds of which are recorded in the clerk's office, are cut several miles from the present shore, deep buried in the Atlantic ocean.

Subscribe for the "Cynthiana News."

ROAD LAW.

An Act to amend the road law of Harrison county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: 1. That the road law now in force in the county of Harrison, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. That the road law now in force in the county of Bracken, be and the same is hereby made the law for the county of Harrison, as fully and effectually as if the same were recited in this act.

Approved February 15, 1856.

The following are the acts and amendments thereto concerning the road law in Bracken county, adopted by the foregoing act, to-wit: An Act regulating the Public Roads and Highways in Bracken county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be lawful for the county court of Bracken, at their April, May, June or July term next, a majority of all the justices in commission being present to declare, upon their order book, that this act shall be the road law of said county, and upon said court making the declaration aforesaid, the law in relation to the improvement and repairing of roads in said county, shall be as follows, and shall take effect from and after the time it is so declared by said court to be the law of said county.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That each election precinct in said county shall be, and the same is hereby declared a road precinct, and that said court shall immediately, upon their declaring said act to be the road law of said county, proceed to appoint a commissioner in each and every precinct in said county, who shall, in open court, take the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: 'I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will fairly and impartially, to the best of my skill and ability, perform the duty of road commissioner during my continuance as such, according to law.' The taking of which oath shall also be noticed on the book of said court kept for that purpose; and said commissioners shall, at the same term of their appointment, enter into bond with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by said county court, payable to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, for the faithful performance of his or their duties as commissioner or commissioners, and on which bond, any person considering himself aggrieved, may sue, and one recovery shall be no bar to another suit or suits, and no overseer shall act as such, until he shall have taken the oath, and executed the bond as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said commissioners may appoint in each road precinct suitable person or persons as overseers, and then remove at pleasure; and it shall be the duty of such overseers when appointed, to cause the roads in his precinct to be improved and kept in repair agreeably to law, under the direction of the commissioners of their respective precincts, if he shall choose to direct the same; and the said commissioners, all being present, may compound with any individual liable to work on public roads, for certain improvements and repairs to be made on one or more parts of any road or roads, and to be kept up by such individual in lieu of his liability for any number of years that may be agreed upon, and such contract shall be reduced to writing and filed with the clerk of the county court for safe keeping, and proceedings may be had thereon in the circuit court of the county, either by suit or by motion, ten days' previous notice having been given; and the circuit court, upon rendering judgment against the defendant for a breach of said bond, enter an order vacating and setting aside the said contract, as to all time to come, if good cause be shown, or with the consent of both parties thereto, in case the court shall be satisfied that the public interest will be promoted thereby; and no jury shall be necessary in the trial of any proceeding on the contract, unless one of the parties thereto shall require it: Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall be construed as to compel any person to work on any road out of the precinct in which he resides.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be considered a body corporate, and by the name of the road commissioners of Bracken county, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, and by the name and style aforesaid, may contract and be contracted with, in relation to any of the objects direct or incidental for which they were appointed, and they and their successors shall be considered in law as a body existing in perpetuity; and they may receive by gift, subscription, devise or contract, any real estate or personal, choses in action, securities or other thing for the use and benefit of the public roads in said county of Bracken; and shall, in all cases, where the purposes and intent of the donation, subscription, devise contract is set forth or manifested, appropriate the thing thereby received according to such direction or intent: Provided, however, That any person injured may and shall, for the malfeasances, trespasses or conduct incompatible with the powers granted by this act of incorporation, on the part of any one or more of said commissioners, and his or their security or securities, in their individual right, and in that character, shall they alone be liable for the wrongs herein before stated mentioned.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the county court of said county of Bracken, within ten days after the return to them of the books of the commissioners of the revenue in each year, to make out for the road commissions a complete copy thereof, and furnish the same on request; and it shall be the duty of the road commissioners, forthwith to furnish each of the overseers, by whom they are appointed, their respective road precincts, with a transcript of so much of said commissioners' books, as will embrace all the persons and property within the bounds of his precinct, showing in an appropriate column, the amount of revenue to be paid by each individual within the bounds, at a rate to be fixed by said commissioners, not exceeding ten cents on the one hundred dollars, and add to that revenue a poll tax upon each white male titlable within said county, at a rate not exceeding one dollar, nor under fifty cents; and each overseer appointed as aforesaid, shall, from time to time, as occasion shall make it necessary, call upon the individuals, so within his precinct, to work upon the particular road of which he is overseer, until each person liable to a revenue or poll tax as aforesaid, shall have worked upon the public road a length of time equal to one day, for every seventy-five cents, to which such tax shall amount; and this estimate shall determine the quantity of work due upon the road by each person liable to the same: Provided, however, The county court of said county may, for good cause shown, exempt any person whatever from the whole or any part of the labor, which would be due by the aforesaid estimate; but such exemption shall only operate during the time to be limited by said court, and shall not be retrospective in its effects: And provided further, That the labor to be performed may, at all times, be done with one or more able bodied, industrious substitutes; and it shall be the duty of the overseer to dock any individual at the rate of ten cents per hour, for every hour he shall, when attending to work on the road, wilfully idle away, or to desert him for laziness and neglect of duty, or disobeying legal and reasonable commands or instructions in relation to the work; but any person so docked shall be informed of it within ten days of his delinquency, and of the intent of the sum for which he was docked; and the commissioners shall have power to strike out or continue against the individual, the sum or sums for which he was docked, as they may think justice; and the public good requires: Provided, however, That where an individual has taxable property in more than one road precinct, or more than one county, the whole of the labor due by him for such property, shall be payable by labor in that precinct in which he may reside, and the overseers shall certify the amount thereof to the respective overseers, in whose district he shall reside, in that portion of the commissioners' books transcribed for such overseer: And provided further, That the laws now regulating the working of the streets and alleys within the corporation of the town of Augusta, in said county, shall not be affected by the operations of this act.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That on the first Monday in December in each year, the overseer of roads shall deposit with the clerk of said county court, for the road commissioners, a list of all the delinquents for the preceding year; and said commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday in January in each year, make out a connected list of said delinquents, and furnish the high sheriff of said county, or one of his deputies therewith, whose duty it shall be to receive and receipt to the commissioners for the same; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to collect the amount of the said delinquent list from the respective persons named therein, in the same manner and within the same time, that by law they are now required to collect the county levy, and account for and pay over the same to the said commissioners, on or before the first day of October in each and every year, and return a list of delinquents to the county court at the court of claims, who shall examine the same, and allow such as they are satisfied, could not have been collected by reasonable diligence on the part of the sheriff, and charge the sheriff with the residue; and on failure of the sheriff to receive the list when so tendered, or collect or pay over the same, he and his securities shall be liable to said commissioners for the amount of said lists, with fifteen per cent damages thereon, to be recovered by motion in the county or circuit court, ten days' previous notice having been given, or by suit on the bond as the commissioners may elect; and the sheriff shall be allowed seven per cent for collecting, on the moneys actually collected by him.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the commissioners shall, when they place the lists of delinquents, returned by the overseers, in the hands of the sheriff again for collection, also place so many of the delinquents returned by the sheriff as are not hopelessly lost, and take his receipt therefor with the others, which the sheriff shall collect if possible; and the sheriff shall return no person a delinquent, unless he has actually demanded of him the amount, if found in his county, and levied on his property, if any he had or has in his county, at the time of offering to make his return.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That before the road commissioners deliver to the sheriff the list of delinquents in each year, they shall present to the county court a statement of the amount of the whole of such delinquencies, which the court shall cause to be noted upon the record book kept for that purpose, and when the sheriff shall have settled with the said commissioners, he shall report to the court the whole amount of the money paid over to the commissioners, and the amount of his delinquent list allowed, which also shall be noted upon the record book kept for that purpose, all of which shall be evidence against the sheriff or commissioners. And said commissioners shall keep a true account of all moneys by whom expended, and for what particular improvement or repairs, and to whom paid, and shall present in open county court, at their April or May term in each year, a full and fair copy of said account of expenditures which shall be evidence against said commissioners, and prima facie evidence for them, subject however, to be rejected by extraneous evidence, when relied on by the commissioners.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That upon the appointment and qualification of new commissioners, which shall be done annually, the former ones shall deliver over to them, all books, papers and records, and tools and implements which belong to the public, or which were purchased with the money of the public, and all things pertaining to them as road commissioners, and take an inventory or schedule of the same, which they shall also file with the clerk of the county court, after the same shall have been signed as well by the old as the new commissioners.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the road commissioners shall, whenever the funds in their hands will justify it, procure any necessary tools or implements for improving or repairing the roads of said county, and hold the overseers who may receive them for use, to a strict accountability for their preservation and return, and to that end, shall take a receipt for all tools so furnished; said commissioners shall keep a book, noticing all their appointments of overseers, and the amounts in their respective precincts in each year, to be paid for in labor, and such other matter in relation to their duties as shall be considered necessary.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the commissioners shall, when the funds in their hands will enable them, determine what roads, and what particular parts of roads shall be improved, and in what manner and to what extent; and advertise for receiving proposals for the work specified, either by inserting a brief statement thereof in an authorized newspaper, if one be published in said county, or by causing it to be written in a plain hand, and causing one copy to be posted up on the door of the court house, and another in the most conspicuous place in the clerk's office of the county court, there to remain and be preserved by the clerk until the time therein limited for receiving proposals shall have expired; and they shall enter into written contracts, taking security for the faithful performance of the work, when necessary, and they shall never receive any work so contracted for that is not faithfully performed, of good materials and in accordance with such contract, except as to time and they may, for good cause shown, extend the time, if they shall see proper; and the commissioners in making improvements by contract, shall give preference to the main roads of the county, or some one or more of them.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That the overseers of roads shall be liable to presentments and fines as heretofore and the commissioners, or any of them, in addition to their other liabilities, shall, for a failure to discharge any of the duties required of them, be liable to presentment or indictment, and to be fined at the discretion of a jury, and for failing to pay over to their successors any moneys in their hands, they may be proceeded against by such successors by suit or motion on their bond or bonds respectively; but no commissioner shall be liable in such proceeding, except such one or more as may be found delinquent, and such persons as may be bound in the bond with them—and in rendering judgment for such delinquency, the court shall award fifteen per cent upon the amount which may be found due.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That all fines and forfeitures which, by any of the penal laws of this Commonwealth, are directed to be paid into the public treasury, or to be applied to lessening the county levy, shall be paid over to the road commissioners of said county, in aid of improving the public roads; and the commissioners may proceed to the recovery of the same from any collecting officer, who has received such fines and forfeitures, and his security or securities, by motion, either in the circuit or county court, ten days' previous notice being given by such commissioners or any one of them, to such officer, and in every instance of a recovery on the part of the commissioners by either mode of proceeding, the court shall award judgment for twenty per cent upon the amount recovered; and every person paying over money to the commissioners, under the provisions of this act, shall not be discharged or exempted therefrom, unless he shall cause to be filed with the clerk of the county court a copy of the receipt of such commissioner or commissioners who received the same—and it shall be the duty of said clerk, at the April or May term of said court in each year, to present to said court an account of all moneys so paid over to each of the commissioners, showing the amount received by each commissioner, and the court shall cause a notice of the several amounts to be entered on the record book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That in all motions or suits brought by the commissioners under the provisions of this act, the attorney for the Commonwealth, if in the circuit court, and the county attorney, if in the county court, shall, ex officio, prosecute the same, and the clerks, sheriffs and other officers shall charge no fees unless judgment be given against the defendant or defendants, and then the costs in the executions shall be for the benefit of the officers rendering the services, and for the witnesses and others, who have a right thereto; and the officer collecting the same, shall pay the same over to the persons entitled thereto.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That upon the production to the overseer, by any of the titables herein mentioned, his affidavit made on some justice of the peace, that he verily believes he is over the age of fifty years, the same shall be received by the overseer as a discharge of the poll tax herein provided for, and such affidavit shall, by the overseer, be returned to the commissioners, who shall file away the same; and in every subsequent year, the commissioners, in making out the list of titables, shall note opposite the name of such exempt individual, that he is over fifty years of age, which shall exempt such persons from the poll tax herein provided for.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That in case of any vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the board of commissioners, the county court shall fill the vacancy by the appointment of a successor in place of the one who died, resigned, or refused to act, and whose duty it shall be to execute, bond, and perform all the duties, as are herein required of the commissioners first herein named.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be allowed for their services, respectively, in the duties by this act assigned them, at the rate of fifty cents per day, to be paid or retained out of the road fund of said county: Provided, however, That such allowance shall in no year exceed, to each commissioner in said county, thirty dollars: Provided further, That nothing shall be allowed said commissioners, until they shall have presented in the county court, his account, showing the particular services rendered, and the date of rendering the same, and shall make oath to the justice of the said court, and that the same is justly due him, which account marked, sworn to in open court, at their next term, shall be filed away and carefully preserved by the clerk of said court.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That the overseers of roads, and said commissioners shall, for the time being, be exempt from attending all musters except cases of actual war, invasion or rebellion, and from serving on juries.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, That when it is necessary to open a new road in said county for public convenience, or erect bridges across streams in said county, it shall be done by said county court, as was done before the passage of an act, entitled an act to amend the law in relation to opening and repairing the public roads in certain counties.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its adoption by the county court of said county, in the manner above recited in this: Provided, That if said county court a majority of all the justices in commission being present, shall refuse to adopt this act as the road law of said county, then, and in that event, they shall proceed to appoint overseers and work the roads in said county, as was provided before the passage of the act entitled an act to amend the law in relation to opening and repairing the public roads in certain counties, approved January 23, 1830.

(Approved February 25, 1855)

An act to revive and amend an act entitled, 'an act regulating the public roads and highways in Bracken county.'

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act entitled an act regulating the public roads and highways in Bracken county, approved, February 25, 1855, shall, and is hereby declared to be the road law of said county, and is revived in full force, subject to the alterations and amendments hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Bracken county court, at its next April, May, June or July term, appoint road commissioners for the county, in the districts designated in said act, who shall qualify and perform all the duties therein enjoined; and the court shall fix the compensation of said commissioners, at any sum not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents each, per day, for every day's service rendered by them, under the provisions of said act, to be paid as said act directs.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said commissioners may fix the amount of poll tax on white titables, free negroes, and mulattoes, at any sum not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid by each individual.

CYNTHIANA NEWS JOB OFFICE

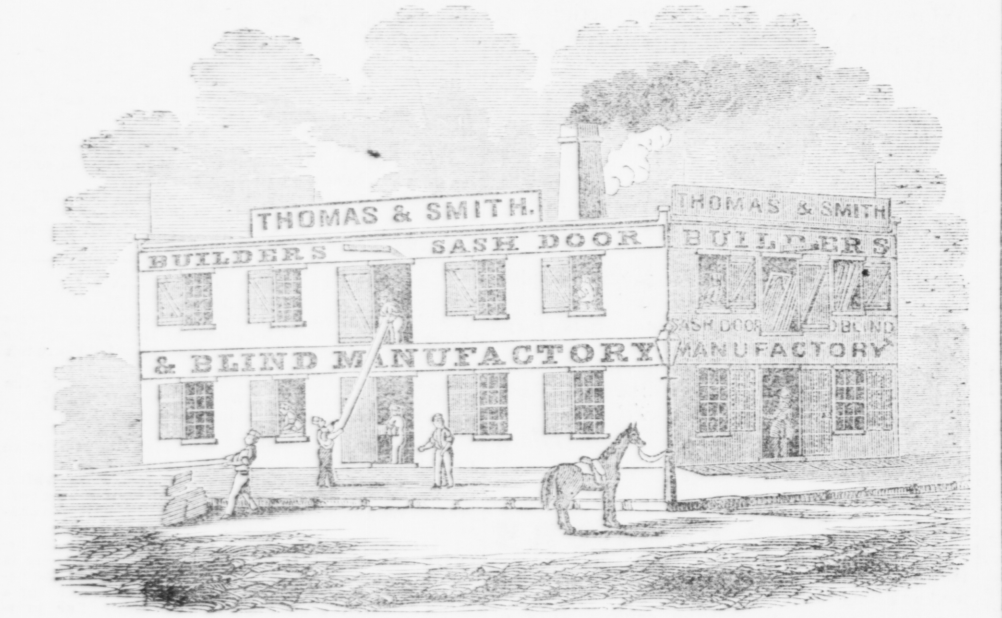
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

Book, Plain and Fancy

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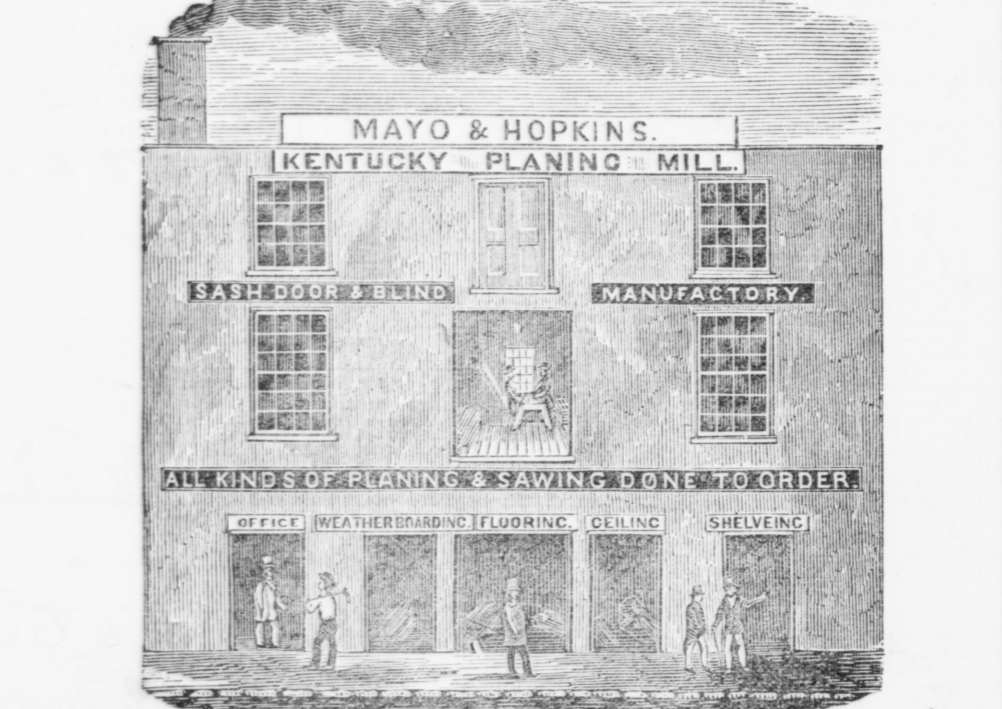
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BUILDERS SASH DOOR AND VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURERS.

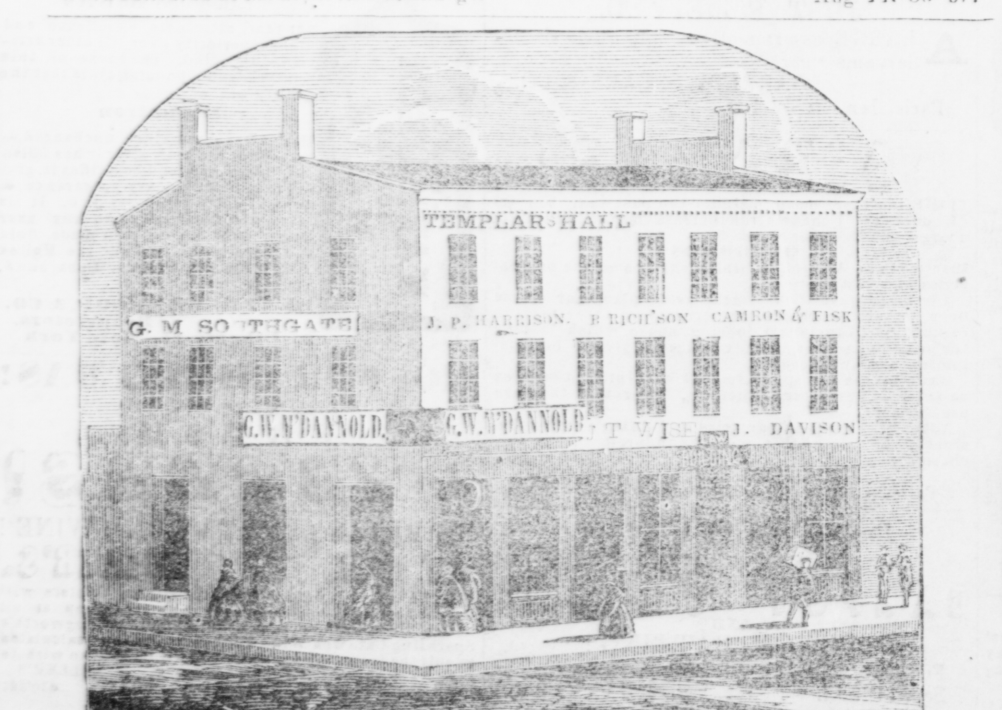
Corner Fifth and Craig Streets, Covington Kentucky.
WE MANUFACTURE and keep on hand an extensive assortment of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Base Mouldings, Mantels, White and Yellow Pine Flooring, Shelving, Patent Weatherboarding, and Plated Boards of every variety of quality and thickness. We also furnish Lumber in the rough. Painted and Glazed Sash always on hand. Walnut and other Hard-Woods Worked to order. TERMS CASH.
Messrs. Thomas and Smith are both practical mechanics, and expect to give entire satisfaction to their customers. For Particulars see bills of prices. Aug 14, 56-by.

H. H. MAYO, WM. HOPKINS.



KENTUCKY PLANING MILL.

Eight st., near the Covington and Lexington Railroad Depot, Covington, Ky.
HAVING rebuilt the Mill and put in new machinery, of the latest improvements, and employing none but the best workmen, are now prepared to furnish Sash, Door and Venetian Blind Factory, Planing Mill and Lumber Depot. We manufacture and keep on hand an extensive assortment of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Base Mouldings, Mantels, Pilasters, White and Yellow Pine Flooring Shelving, Patent Weatherboarding, and Plated Boards of every variety of quality and thickness. We also furnish Lumber in the rough. Painted and Glazed Sash Always on hand. Walnut and other Hard Woods Work to Order. TERMS CASH.
Work delivered at the depot free of charge. Aug 14, 56-by.



CYNTHIANA NEWS.
A. J. MOREY, Editor.
CYNTHIANA, KY.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5.
Americans at your Posts.
There will be a meeting of the American party of the Cynthiana district, on Tuesday night, February the 10th 1857, at Magnolia Hall.
Let every American of the district be present, as there is business of importance for your consideration.
By order of the President.

The good-looking and able Editor of the Maysville "Eagle," Richard H. Collins, Esq., paid us a visit last week.

We learn that the following persons were installed as officers of Harrison Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., for the ensuing term:

Joel F. Love, N. G.
Samuel F. January, V. G.
A. H. Ward, Secretary
I. T. Martin, Treas.

We learn that this Lodge is now in a flourishing condition; that it has quite a large fund, which it has made sacred to the use of the widow and orphan of its members.

There is an article in the last Age which we think merits a slight amount of comment, as it uses language which betrays a degree of bitterness on the part of the editor of that paper against his political opponents, which no man should ever permit himself to entertain. We have always endeavored to conduct the "News" in such a manner as to give no offence to any one, to give no hard names to individuals, nor to parties, and to treat everybody with becoming courtesy. We are sorry to say, that the conductor of the Age has, for a long period, thought proper to pursue a different course. His abuse of the American party and its prominent men, we have hitherto forbore to notice, thinking it would probably create asperity of feeling, and perhaps do good. But duty to ourselves, and to the party to which we belong, constrains us to notice an article in his last issue. He commences by saying he is fearful that the victory gained by the Democracy in November last, will make them too confident of success in August next, and thus put them off their guard. He cautions them to be vigilant and industrious, and tells them that the ensuing August election will be a more important election, than any that has been held in the State at any former period; that an United States Senator, public printer and various other officers are to be chosen by the next Legislature.—He also informs his party that the K. N.'s will make a desperate fight to carry the State at that time, and that with the "miserable demagogues" of K. N.'s,—the August election is victory or death.

He also says, we are fighting for spoils, attributes to us nefarious designs, characterises us as enemies, and says he knows we are mean enough to do anything. Now, mark this language, that the American party is mean enough to do anything. An enlightened and liberal minded tourist, a stern friend of the freedom of the press, who lately passed through the United States, says that such is the venality and vulgarity of the American press, which is shackled by no law, save that which is enforced by respect for private character, so disgusted him that he was almost to change his opinion. The Age, had not then made its advent, its squibs were not then exploding and resounding through the land. Had they been, we know not what effect they would have produced upon the mind of the philosophic traveller referred to; but we fear that the consequence would have been by no means favorable to the cause of letters. Now, although we are by no means apprehensive that either the Age or its conductor will, in the least, either promote or injure the freedom of the press, yet we must say we heartily disapprove of the abusive and offensive language with which that paper is filled. It speaks constantly of the American party as a band of conspirators, as plotters of nefarious designs, and as men who meet in dark holes, and corners for unrighteous purposes. And not content with indulging himself in the use of these elegant epithets, he says he knows they are mean enough to do anything. Does he think that the honorable and spirited gentleman of whom the K. N. party in this county is composed will forever quietly submit to see and hear themselves insulted in this style.—They will not; they have no idea, whatever, of resorting to forcible means, to prevent it, but if this war of words is to be kept up, they too will enter the fight, and see too if they cannot return blow for blow.

We are aware that every political sheet in this country is in the habit of using unbecoming language, but in this respect, our neighbor has distanced himself, and distinguished them all, and we hope for his own sake, he will quit it.

Our neighbor of the Age says, that the Know-Nothings call all old whigs, who have lately gone over to the Democrats, renegades. In reply, we would remind him that he is in the habit of giving the name of traitors, deserters, &c., to the old line whigs, who have taken the liberty of attaching themselves to what he is pleased to designate, as the mid-night, dark lantern party. Indeed, he and men like him, would have us all to think that no man can be an old line whig unless he voted for Buchanan, at the late Presidential election.—Now, that is a bright idea, truly, is it not? That a devoted follower of the principles of Henry Clay, cannot be true to those principles unless he fraternizes with those persons, who all his life-time were his political, and many of them, his personal enemies, and gives his voice in favor of the errors and absurdities which he spent his whole life in combatting. We deny that the American party are given to calling old line whigs, who have refused to join with them, any such hard names as renegades, but we do confess that we are unable to perceive how such a whig can reconcile his present course with his former professions. Every man we hold, has the right to do as he pleases, as long as he violates none of the laws of the country, without being held accountable therefor, by any living being, but whenever a man pleases to do such things as astound all his neighbors because of their palpable inconsistency with all he has before done, and said, why it is the privilege of his neighbors to be astounded, and to so express themselves and this we conceive they may do without trampling upon any law human or divine. This awful privilege we have taken, and intend hereafter to take, but we will not apply to those persons whose course is not entirely agreeable to us, any such epithets as renegades, and traitors and members of dark lantern and mid-night associations. The reasons of many old line whigs, who have lately attached themselves to the Democratic party, have, as everybody knows, been made public through the presses of the country. We have, in nearly every instance, candidly and closely scrutinized them, and have arrived at two conclusions, concerning them. First, that a number of persons have proclaimed to the world their excuses, about whom, and their excuses the world cares nothing for. Here is Mr. A., a fine looking young gentleman, with whiskers. He wrote an article for the Daily Dabier, on the propriety of taxing dogs, the perusal of which touched the heart, and drew tears from the eyes of the literary Miss B; and she pronounced it very fine. He was once an old line whig, but has lately, in the depth of his wisdom, turned a handsome little sum, and gone over to Buchanan. He has read the published letter of the Hon. Archie Dixon, in which he attempts to vindicate himself for a similar performance, and he accordingly comes out in some newspaper, and tells the people "he conceives it to be his high and bounden duty to explain to mankind at large, the reasons which prompted him to take a step which may without examination, seem exceedingly strange. This is conclusion number one. Our second conclusion is, that acts of those individuals who have been moved by a sense of public duty to join the Democrats, are not strange at all. The Democratic party is now in the ascendant and it is perfectly natural for them to desire to be on the strong side. The reasons they have given for their conduct are so flimsy, so tattered and so ragged, that it is almost impossible to give them credit for any other motive than a selfish one.

But, to return to the article of our neighbor. The Democrats are opposed to a protective tariff, to internal improvements by the general government, to distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States. They are for a Sub Treasury, for embroiling this nation in war with other nations upon slight and trivial pretences, for stay laws to prevent the collection of debts &c.—The Know-nothings are in favor of native Americanism, and the party as a general thing, being made up of old whigs, with some exceptions, it is to be presumed, be friendly to old whig principles.

Now, the old whig, who dissenting from the first article of the K. N. faith, joins the Democracy, joins a party with whom he agrees, upon only one question and with whom he differs upon all others. And he quits a party with whom he differs upon only one question, and with whom he agrees upon all others.—Now, is the conduct of such a person, in accordance with reason and common sense. Does he imagine he can convince the world it is so. We think not, and although we will not call him a renegade, we think it would puzzle brother Johnson to prove that his course is consistent with itself.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has lately challenged B. H. Hill of the same State, for offensive and insulting words used by the latter, in debate upon the stump during the late Presidential canvass. Now it is plain from the correspondence between these two gentlemen, that Stephens gave the first insult himself, and that what Hill said, was merely in reply to Stephens' remarks. Stephens is a little "vill O the whisp" member of Congress, who once belonged to the whig party, but he has lately, since the Democracy have obtained the decided ascendancy in the country for the present, deemed it his imperative duty through motives of disinterested patriotism, to join that party. Now, if he had, from a regard to the best interests of his country, abandoned the Whig party, while they were in power, and their prospects for a continuance of their power were fair, then we might probably, have given him credit for disinterested and honorable motives. But such has not been his course; while the whigs were a formidable and growing party, he was one of the bravest, and indeed, one of the most pugnacious whigs in the country; but, as soon as they began to retrograde, he abandoned them because he conceived it to be his sacred duty to do whatever he thought would redound to the interest of the American people. During the Presidential canvass, Stephens compared Jimmy Lane, the infamous abolition warrior of Kansas, to Judas, and said he was the ally of the K. N.'s. In reply, Mr. Hill denied that Lane had any connection with the American party, and said that Judas did betray his Lord, but never abused his Lord after he betrayed him.

At this language, Stephens took offence and sent Hill a challenge to meet him in mortal combat. This Hill declined to do, but intimated to Stephens that if he repeated his challenge, he would accept it. We will insure that Stephens will not repeat it.

Communication.
DEAR MOREY:
Since the introduction of that glorious "institution," the Locomotive and its attendant train, have you patronized that old fog concern, a stage coach? If not, don't do it; the thing is a decided bore, and will remind you of the dark ages we read about.—Fearing, however, that you may be inveigled into the affair, abominated by "Young America," and barely tolerated by slow men, let a few hints, deduced from experience, warn you off those premises, or suffice to govern you, in a similar emergency. The commencement of the main subject, however, demands the dignity of a new paragraph, and the style of the most popular novelist.

It was on one of the coldest evenings of the cold winter of 1857, that a traveler might have been seen standing before the post office, in the town of M——, looking wistfully around, as though some important event was expected. The "outfit" of his garments, and the hauteur of his person, betrayed that he was no common personage.—The frequent glances he cast at a capacious side-pocket, might have led a credulous person to believe it was the receptacle of a pocket-book, or some important "dispatches relative to the Union"—but your sharp fellow, who is up to snuff, would divine, that a patent "tickler," filled with old "Bourbon" was the subject of anxiety. However this may be, he started suddenly from his reverie. The receding rays of old Sol lent a freshness to the evening air, and the patches of snow, scattered here and there, seemed as though the grim monster had visited the neighborhood, distributing winding-sheets to pulmonics. The frost sparkled diamond-like upon the hard frozen earth, when Simon's poetic ideas were dispelled by the arrival of the stage.

The advent of "Simon Snugg" into the coach was received in silence, and a few moments spent in reading the faces of his fellow-sufferers for the night, satisfied him it would be no heavenly affair so far as he was concerned. A pretty face, on the back seat, which was shared (the seat, not the face) with a venerable looking Nero, and a clean-shaven youth, was the only hope. An old maid (they are easily detected, no matter how the enemy is disguised) in close proximity to your correspondent, added another chill to his already frozen system. The front seat was divided between a lady of color and an Irishman. Pat was in a mood for talking, and I resolved to gratify him after a spell.

I looked out of the window mechanically, and saw the trees and fences flying past us at the rate of five miles an hour, and was soon wrapped in gloomy thought. Not a word was uttered to distract the thoughtful. Presently a cottage hove in sight, and its location at once struck the admirer of rural scenes, with an idea of its consequence. The neat portico in front, and the trellis work around it, at once assured the beholder that good taste dictated its construction, and that refinement dwelt within. On nearing it, judge of my astonishment, when I tell you I saw your classic neighbor of the "art preservative," splitting wood before the door, and a rustic maiden looking approvingly on, admiring his healthful recreation. I may be mistaken, but

certainly such a handsome face cannot be forgotten when once seen. I reasoned the matter, and came to the conclusion that he was visiting the neighborhood on private business, and was giving a practical illustration of his ability to "keep house" in the country. This may be so—certainly it is!

Night soon threw her sable mantle o'er the earth, and naught but the grinding of the wheels upon the road, and the dull motion of the vehicle, disturbed the thoughts of Simon Snuggs. The monotony was soon broken by the handsome face on the back seat. It seemed to be a resume of an old discourse with the smooth-shaven man. Thus commenced the discussion on the part of pretty:

"I don't think her handsome, by any means. Her eye has rather much fire. True, she has a faultless nose—but her mouth—oh, how much is expressed there! Self-willed, overbearing, and the numerous failings that physiognomists accord to a mouth expressing "firmness and decision of character."

"I don't think," (says smoothlyface), "that a person's mouth should condemn them. The head, and not the face, generally, is taken as an index. Beside, I know from experience, that sweetness is the leading trait in her character."

"You may think as you please. I know that she is deceitful—and I believe she is ungrateful; and if I were permitted to exercise my judgment upon ingrates, they should share the fate of murderers. Of all the sins, ingratitude wears the darkest cloak!"

"You are decidedly too hard on our absent friend."

"No matter what your opinion may be, I tell you, sir, you are deceived.—Why, her father, who held a high position in the affairs of his country, was charged with all manner of bad things, and I doubt not, she's a chip."

Here I became disgusted with the confab, and was deaf to further annoyance from that quarter. I fell back into my reverie; thought of handsome girls with wicked mouths,—of good old daddies, who served their country, and received, as a reward, the sneers of those who could not appreciate their motives,—thought of great men, who, like comets, are eccentric in their courses, and are formed to do extensive good by moles unintelligible to vulgar minds; Hence, like those erratic, who, in the firmament, it is their fate to be miscomprehended by fools, and misrepresented by knaves; to be abused for all the good they actually do, and to be accused of ills with which they have nothing to do, neither in design or execution. Thought of "old Hal!"

"Keep off of me now, ye black spalpeen, or I'll flatten your nose worse nor it is now!"—D'ye mind that, now?"

"This graphic speech, addressed by Pat, to his sable companion, (who had fallen into a doze, and leaned very affectionately upon his shoulder, several times,) aroused me. Pat explained, and by way of apology, passed his canteen of potherie. "Snug" indulged—found it was genuine red-head—felt his courage rising—thought of some plea for attacking the "old maid"—thought of "warning of the past:

Faint dream-like voices of the spectral past. Whisper the lessons of departed ages; Each gathering treasured wisdom from the last. A long succession of experienced sages. Then his heart failed him. Relapsed into a dozing dream—unmolested, except by the snoring of old Nero, and the motion of the coach. Delightful visions pass over his fuddled brain. Hot suppers and hot punches, are seen in the hazy distance—brilliantly lighted parlors are open to his view—groups of sweet lassies beckon him, and with dignified step he approaches—is saluted, and borne, "volens volens," into this fairy retreat. Soft music greets his ears, and "Crash—over goes the stage,—Snug, ju t awaked, finds his mouth in close contact with a mud hole and a rock pile—the old maid floundering over him and really pressing his fine form into the singular dimensions of a pan cake.

"Murder!" cries old Nero.
"Let me out, be jabers!" says Pat.
"My face is ruined," says Beauty; and then the chorus was grand, to an outsider. Snug found it inconvenient to say anything upon the occasion, but kept an awful thinking.

We were rescued from our singular position (which was caused by the coming off of hind wheel,) and all hands sought shelter for the night in an adjoining farm house. What happened there, you may learn when you hear again from SIMON SNUG.

On the Road, January, '57.

GEORGE LEMMON, Esq., Proprietor of the "Harrison Hotel," will give a grand ball on the 12th inst. Reference to the well-known and gentlemanly managers, is sufficient proof that it will be a pleasant affair.

MAY ELECTION.
We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER C. CASEY, an independent candidate for Constable in the 1st, District.
On the 17th ult, by S. A. Whitaker, Esq., Mr. DAVID CHURCH, to Miss MARY WARD; both of this county.
On the 25th ult, at the residence of the bride, Mr. L. C. RANKIN, of this county, to Miss MARTHA WEST, of Nicholas county, Ky.
On the 28th ult, by the Rev. Samuel Veech, W. W. GORDON, Esq., of Kenton county, Kentucky, to Miss SARAH E. GLAVES, daughter of W. B. GLAVES, Sheriff of this county.
With the above notice we received a beautiful supply of cake and ice cream. This is evidence to us that the "poor Printer" was remembered, for which we return thanks, wishing the happy couple much joy and hoping they may live long and lead a pleasant life.

New Advertisements.
GRAND BALL.
A COILLION PARTY will be given at the Harrison Hotel, on Thursday, February 12, 1857.

MANAGERS:
CYNTHIANA.—Dr. J. H. Moore, A. M. Ward, H. C. Ireland, Louis Cullen, H. Warfield, H. M. Hodges, Robert Weir, T. W. Anderson, C. T. Wilson, J. W. Shakespear, H. Jones, G. B. West, J. W. Redmon, T. R. Rankin, J. L. West, Robert Berry, J. H. Hill, to be held.

CHOICE article—by the box, or any other way to suit purchasers, at MARTIN'S.

STRAYED.
FROM the subscriber, living in Williams town, Grant county, on the 7th day of January, 1857, a Sorrel Mare, about 6 hands high, of 12 or 14 years old, with a white stripe on her face. A liberal reward will be paid for the mare, or satisfactory information as to her recovery. C. BUCKO, fecundus.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE undersigned wishes to purchase a large number of sound and healthy Negroes, of both sexes, (for which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the large residence nearly opposite the Woolen Factory of Thompson & Van Buren, on East Main-street, Lexington, where either himself or his agent, L. C. HOKKINS, may at all times be found. T. H. B. COLWELL.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER.
Sample Numbers Furnished Gratis.
EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Apply to the Publishers, DEACON & PETERSON, 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

ONE MILLION.
BOOK AGENTS WANTED!
To circulate travels of the most Celebrated Travelers in the World; Life and Death on the Ocean; the enlarged edition of the Great West; and other family works, illustrated by large and beautifully colored plates.

Or, if you live east, to the same, 102 Nassau st. N. Y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

To all persons affected with Sexual Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Venereal Ulcers, etc., the Vice of Onanism, or Self Abuse, &c.

Medical Advice Gratis, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering.

Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.
The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Venereal and Epidemic diseases," in a pure way, and without charge.

Address, DR. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, GEORGE FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

OSAGE HEDGEING.
THE subscriber is engaged in FENCE MAKING, and is prepared to set and trim Hedges until a perfect fence is made.

HEDGE FENCE.
Built. The Osage fence is certainly the cheapest and most durable that can be made; therefore, every farmer should have one grown.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE "NEWS" OFFICE, CYNTHIANA, KY.

Horse Bills.
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE "NEWS" OFFICE, CYNTHIANA, KY.

THE "NEWS" OFFICE, CYNTHIANA, KY.

NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED AND RECEIVING NEW Goods of the following kinds, carefully selected, and will be sold at as low prices as the same qualities can be bought at, in the market.

MARYLAND GOLDEN SYRUP.
One cask superior quality Maryland Golden Syrup just received and opened for retail by WEBSTER.

HATS AND CAPS.
A good assortment of latest styles men's hats and children's hats, fur, wool, cloth and plush Hats and Caps made by WEBSTER.

CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES.
A full stock just received—Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, &c. Boys and children's wear, all of the best quality and latest styles—light and heavy. Ladies shoes with and without heels.

Dry Goods.
Fancy and staple Dry Goods, a renewed supply of good Goods and good styles, of the various kinds, need of &c. Ladies, Misses, children and Family use generally including Hosiery, Trimmings, &c., which will be sold at low prices by C. A. WEBSTER.

Jewelry, &c.
In addition a good stock of gold and Silver open face and hunting case, lever watches &c. Rings, plain and fancy, with set—shirt studs and fancy buttons—diamond cases and cards—Plain and fancy card and note envelopes—Gold and Silver Guard and Breast chains—double and single Gold Lockets—Fine Fancy knives, with German Silver plated Forks—Tea, Coffee and Tea spoons—Fine Pocket knives and scissors—Pistol, guns and fixtures—G. S. and steel frame spectacles, &c. and other articles too tedious to mention, at low prices. Jan 27-57. A. WEBSTER.

Valentines.
A large supply of every assortment, just received and for sale by J. L. MAGEE, Jan 27-57.

W. H. FRISBEE, Auctioneer.
Will attend the monthly sales in Cynthiana, and hereby offers his services to the citizens of Harrison county. Having an experience of twenty years, he flatters himself, that he can please all who entrust their business to him. Jan 27-57.

TAKEN UP.
A S. A. stry, by Leander Hall, on the 23rd of December 1856, two miles west from Robinson's Station, Harrison county, one

GREY MARE, supposed to be six years old, next Spring; no brands or marks perceptible, as appeared at S. C. ISAAC RAMSEY, P. H. C. A copy at C. T. Watson, D. C. Jan 27-57.

THE following is a statement of the claims against Harrison county allowed by its County Court for the year ending the 4th Monday in Nov. 1856; (to-wit):

For expenses on public roads, \$87.02
" Stone and timber for do 17.70
" Expenses of poor house 548.72
" Papers not in the poor house 919.90
" Officers of elections 49.80
" Patrols 25.10
" Repairs &c of public buildings 143.13
" Finger boards and signposts 2.00
" Justices attending county court 45.00
" do Inquest on Lunatics 10.00
" do Physician assisting coroner 10.00
" do Clerk co court for bills 53.77
" do H. Coffman county commissioner 125.00
" do Constables fee bills 16.75
" do Jailor's account 35.00
" do School Commissioner 60.00
" do Printing 17.00
" do County City's salary 250.00
" do County Judges do 450.00
" do Cross indexing circuit clerk's office 570.00
" do First payment on Jailors house 913.00
" do Court house bell 339.00
" do Town clock 190.00
" do Public Well 175.00
Total amount \$5351.80

To meet the above named allowances we will have the tax on 36955 titles at \$150 each which will amount to \$5 547.00 from which I deduct for three hundred delinquents the sum of \$450 whi h will leave \$5097.00, (being less than the claims allowed,) but a portion of the claims above named, having been allowed to be paid out of the levy of the year 1856, of which there was a surplus, there will be, I think, an ample sufficiency of the present year's tax to pay all the above claims.

The debt incurred in building the new court house and jail has been about liquidated by the special Tax levied for that purpose, and the county is now almost entirely free from all debt or will; at least be able with the Taxes of the present year to pay off everything she owes. Jan 27-57. T. A. CURRAN, co att.

CURD HOUSE.
LIVERY STABLES, &c.
FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber, in consequence of the domestic misfortune recently sustained by him, finds himself unable to carry on the business in which he has been engaged for several years in this city, and offers for sale the large, well arranged, and conveniently located Hotel property in the city of Lexington known as the

CURD HOUSE.
To gether with the Furniture in said house, most of which is new and the whole of it in fine order. This property is situated on Vine street, nearly opposite the Passenger depot of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, and enjoys a paragon second to no hotel in the country, and cannot fail to prove a profitable investment to any one wishing to embark in the business. The travelling custom of this house is of the best, while any number of resident boarders can be obtained that may be desired. It is very commodious and has everything about it necessary for comfort and convenience. I am induced to sell simply for the reason that I have been deprived of the aid and assistance of one who is absolutely necessary to the successful carrying on of a house of this description.

Attached to this Hotel are large and well arranged LIVERY STABLES, which for purposes of Livery or hire, are not surpassed by any in the city.

To one wishing to purchase, a bargain will be given, and my books will be subject to the inspection of any one in order to satisfy him of the amount of business done.

Terms will be liberal, and sufficient time will be given upon the payments to satisfy the purchaser. Persons wishing to purchase this property are invited to call and receive all further information from the subscriber on the premises. Possession given whenever desired. Lexington, Ky. Jan 27-57. WM. P. CURD.

WYANDOTT'S PROLIFIC CORN PECULIARITIES!

NOTE: It requires but one grain in a hill. 20 bushels each grain yields forty from 3 to 8 stalks, from 10 to 12 ft high. 3d: Each stalk produces from 2 to 4 ears, large sized; the grain is a pure white, soft, and sweet, and is equal to Wheat, the corn was raised by one I warrant it genuine. I will furnish in sacks, one quart or more at one dollar per quart.

Orders with cash, addressed to me will be attended to. Lockport, Henry co., Ky. DEVILLA JANUINS. 85536-07.

KING OF LINIMENTS.
DR. EDMON'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, &c.

WARRANTED to be one of the most valuable Liniments ever offered to the public for Rheumatism, Tetters, or Blistering, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Spasms, Hysteria, Toothache, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, Stings, Bruises, Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints, Pains in the Head, and Face, &c. It is a sure remedy, it reduces inflammation and swelling, and when the flesh has become callous or the cords stiff, it softens and reduces, and affords a free circulation to the parts affected.

CERTIFICATE. Wm. W. Clark, Esq., Ky. I believe that Dr. Edmon's Liniment is the best I have ever used. A RHOUMATISM OF THE JOINTS, that I have ever used. A RHOUMATISM OF THE JOINTS, that I have ever used. A RHOUMATISM OF THE JOINTS, that I have ever used.

Persons using of this Liniment, and after having fairly used it, fail to prove a profit for themselves, it is recommended, and is not satisfied that they have got value received for their money, shall return to the agent and complain to him and he will be paid agent shall return the money.

Orders from any part of Kentucky for this Liniment accompanied with the cash, will be promptly attended to. Address: A. B. MANON, Spectre Ky., Proprietor. It is also for sale by MASON & BARNES, Cynthiana, Dec 18, '56. Opposite W. W. House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE undersigned is now receiving and opening in the Magnificent Store, one of the best assortments of Boots and Shoes ever offered in this market, and he is intending to give in exclusive cash business, which will enable him to sell as low, if not lower than he has ever been sold in this market, he hopes that all will concur and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Charge Covington Journal 1st Oct 56.

IRON & STEEL.
A good supply of good quality iron and steel for sale, at A Double and single Horse Shoe Iron Bar, Rod, Square, Round and Hoop Iron, assorted sizes. American Blister and Cast Steel, assorted sizes. Powdered shaft & screw Nails, Griffith's best Horse shoe nails by WEBSTER.

TRACES, HAMES, &c.
Rec'd a heavy lot of Walker's best, light and heavy traces, hames, and shaft collars, leather collars, dog chains, and cast-iron chains. Shovel and Bell Tongue Plows, with iron and steel wheels, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, at low prices. Jan 27-57. A. WEBSTER.

